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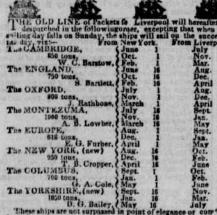
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pot, 3-John street, ner Broadway, where they can obtain a cles of the best quality, warranted, and at very low pic wholesale and retail. Go es loaned for rarties. 1928 In:

BOARDING AT 27 COURTLANDT STREAT—Sin gentlemen or sentrel families can be accommodated we board and comfortable rooms, consisting of pariors and, if quired, bed rooms adjoining, at 27 Courtland street, N. You The French language is spoken in the family jezi me odd-

B townstate of the passions, are producted by an unrestrate of the passions of the passions, are producted by an unrestrate of the passions, are producted by the earlier of the passions, are inducing constitution 1 debt.

Examination of Rev. Joy H. Fairchild for the Seduction of Miss Rhods Davidson.

Exerg, N.H., July 27, 1844.

Rev. Wm. H. Shaler, of Brookine, testified that he knew Rhods Davidson before she went to live with Mr. Fairchild, and stated his first acquaintance with her, and his confessions of her character, I tound her to be intelligent in regard to her religious views, mere so than in regard to other things; she said she'd lived in Mr. Lovejoy's family, and there was a time when she had deep religious impressions. In Sept., 1838, she came to live in my family; in July previous she had united with the church; she continued in my family one year; at the close of the year in 1839, she went to reside in Mr. Twombly'stamily, in Boston; her sister was then residing in that family, and she thought it would be so pleasant to be with her sister that she had better go, in the Spring of 1840. I understood she had gone to live in Mr. Fairchild's family at South Boston; we were glad to hear that she had gone into Mr. Fairchild's family, believing it to be an excellent place. I have no recollection of seeing her till the Spring of 1841; in May 1841 she was at my house, and said she had given up the idea of learning a trade, which had been her desire; I told her that I thought it would have been better for her to have remained with Mr. F., and at the time I expressed my regret at her leaving him, she made no reply implicating that family; she went to Mr. Dyer's, remy regret at her leaving him, she made no reply implicating that family; she west to Mr. Dyer's, remained there Sor 10 days, and stated at my house that she had left Mrs Dyer's as they did not agree; talked to her very plainly, and her whole spirit appear to be as amiable assusual! Mrs. Loker to go and see her; that was in May 1841; did not see her again till last January; 1844; I heard in the fall of 1841, that Mr. Fairchild had been to see her, and that she had returned to his house, and I was much pleased then to hear it. In the soring of 1841 Mr. Fairchild called to see me at my house; I midding the more of 1842, that Rhoda had left Mr. Fairchild called to see me at my house; I midding the midding of her that she was going to winter of 1842; that Rhoda had left Mr. Fairchild; I heard nothing of her during the winter of 1842; in April 1842, there was a young lady of Boston, a member of the Church who met Rhoda, and she told her that she was going to Maine; I heard nothing of her till the tall of 1842, or beginning of 1843, when a report came to methat Rhoda had become the mother of a child at the house of the miniser with whom she lived at South Boston; I replied that that could not be true, because I thought I should have heard the particulars, and I attached no importance to the story. A few days after I heard the teport again; I wen and saw the person whom I was told had given the information; the person who told me was William Dearborn, he had heard it from Mr. Sanderson, and I went to see Mrs. Lovepoy was not at home; his son was there, and I made an inquiry of him about Rhoda as to what he had heard; I fee ways after I heard the report, and that there was nothing in it, I let; it drop; in the fall of 1843, I heard the story again, and I then concluded to go and see Mr. Lovejoy; in Nov. 1843; Mr. Lovejoy was not at home; his son was there, and I made an inquiry of him about Rhoda as to what he had heard from Ldgecombe; she had not then beard that she had been excommunicated. The purport of the letter wa

and a member of the church; Mrs. S. reported her conversation to me, and expressed her suspicions that it must be Mr. Fairchild. I told hem Mr. F. was a pious man, and she ought not to entertain any suspicions of that kind. Rhoda intimated to Mrs. Shaler that the father had agreed to do so much a year for the support of the child I was at a loss what to do in relation to the matter, and one day in February Tryft, 1844.

[This letter appeared to be written in a penitem spirit, it stated how much she missed the good councils be so often received in Mrs. Shaler's family, and how much she then needed its influence, &c., and inquired affectionately as to Mrs. S. family I We expected her out to our house as soon as she could get away. The subject was frequently talked over with one-fof the deacons of the church and myself, but we decided upon no mode of action. Och e22d of May I found agentleman at my house by the name of Drake; he enquired if I knew a girl by the name of Rhoda Davidson; he made some enquiries, and I gave him a brief history of her, and her ex-communication from the church; he asked me if I suspected any one, and I told him I had my suspicions; he told me he was the deacon of Philip's church in South Bosten; he was engaged I ascertained to i vestigate the affair, and he showed me a circular of an informal proceeding to inquirinto the mutter; conversation was had with me and Mr. Drake, in which the latter disclosed to me some suspicions that it might be Mr. Fairchild, but I never entertained any such suspicions; I told him of Mrs. Shaler's interview with Rhoda, and what she had told her; Mrs. S. being out of town, I told him on her return I would inquire of her the particulars, and let him know at some other time, and whether she thought Rhoda would delider, was a manual came to me, who was Deacon Drake, and he asked me if Mrs. Shaler had returned; I told him she had, but I had not talked with her; shout the matter, but I would sak her if she thought Rhoda would disclose. Deacon Drake had told me that

would allow me to read it; she said she would, and I did so. In Boston she saw her sister, and the result was she concluded to communicate the facts; and she then told that Mr. Fairchild was the father of her child, and related all the circumstances; she told me his connection was more than once, that it commenced in the summer after Mrs. Fairchild went away; she communicated to me what methods he used to make her consent to his wishes. The next day after this Deacon Drake called at my house, and asked me what I had ascertained; I told Deacon Drake the fact in relation to the communication she had made, without stating the circumstances. In answerto his question I left the impression on his mind that Mr. Fairchild was the lather of the child; I understood that Deacon Drake had conferred with some of the pastors, and I drew out a statement that accorded with her statements, as I understood them, and this statement was taken to Taunton by Mrs. Shaler and the facts were communicated to Mrs. Robbins, the lady with whom Rhoda lived, in the presence of Rhoda, and after some slight alterations she signed the paper; that document was given to Deacon Drake for him to submit to the gentlemen who wished to examine it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fairchild, Deacon Drake.

the paper; that document was given to Deacon Drake for him to submit to the gentlemen who wished to examine it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fairchild—Deacon Drake intimated to me that Rhoda should sustain no loss upon her communicating the lacts.

By Mr. Pirlps—I transferred the letter which Rhoda gave me to Deacon Drake, to whom I gave the other papers; I do not know how that letter happened to be published; I held out to Miss Davidson the inducement that there were circumstances to palliate her crime; that she had been excommunicated from the church, that I thought it was due to me and Mr. Fairchild, that the truth should be made known; Rhoda was at my house when she came from Taunton, and when she left there for good she came to my house on the evening of Friday and staid till Monday; the only advice I have given to her is to stick to the truth; there were individuals who called to see me who saw Rhoda at my house; the suspicion on my own character has not at all influenced me in action; I knew I was innocent, and that God would take care of my character; I do not know that I ever cautioned Rhoda against seeing any of Mr. Fairchild's friends.

By Mr. Riddel—Mr. Fairchild, at the time he called to see me, sooke well of Rhoda; he said no-

cautioned Rhoda against seeing any of Mr. Fairchild's friends.

By Mr. Riddelmer. Mr. Fairchild, at the time he called to see me, spoke well of Rhoda; he said nothing about the trouble she hadmade in the family; I might have mentioned to her the name of Deacon Drake, who would befriend her in this case; I had no authority from him to mention his name; I never gave her any assurance that I should raise money for her, but told her that I was not unwilling to be responsible that she should not suffer in this case, nor meet with any loss.

Mr. Riddel asked permission to read the letter referred to by Mr. Shaler, written to Rhoda Davidson, but before doing so he would prove it to have been written by Rev. Mr. Fairchild, by his own admission, and he would ask leave to have Rev. Mr. Adams sworn.

Mr. Fairchild.—I freely admit that I wrote that letter.

letter.
Mr. Rippel, now read the letter. It is directed To Miss Rhoda Davidson, Edgecomb, Maine,

Edgecomb, Maine,

Lincoln County,

and is as follows:—

[THE LETTER]

I write you another letter, not for the purpose of denying what you say I have done, (for that denial I have made from the beginning,) I wish to say nothing more upon the subject. What has been done cannot be undone. I have not heard one word said about the matter by anybody, but it is possible that I may have some enemies who would be glad to injure me, by exciting suspicions against me, it they should hear what has happened to you. The bare possibility of this gives me pain; on this account I now write. You and your rather are under the strongest obligations to protect me from harm; you are bound to save me from all suspicion, and you are rever to mention my name in such a way as to lead any one to suspect me. You father must never let it be known that he has ever seen me, or spoken to me on the subject, and you must do the same. If any question should ever be asked respecting the matter, I shall be ignorant of the whole subject, and so must you be. I shall never let it be known that I know anything about it, and I shall expect you to do the same. It was solely on this account that I agreed to what I did. I should not have done any such thing if you and your father had not given me your solemn oath oefore. God, that you would see me harmless, that you would save me from being suspected.—In order to do this, you are neverto let it be known that I have ever exchanged a word with you upon the subject. Your father told me that he considered it his duty to save me from harm, as much as it was to seek the salvation of his own soul, and your duty is the same; tell your father not to talk about the matter to your neighbors, or to any body, for me may let drop some expression which will exerte suspicion. A wise head keeps a close mouth. It you write any letters to your firends, never allude to me in any way. You must never write to me at all. If people should ever guess about the matter, tell them to guess until they are tired of it. Say

to me in any way You must never write to me at all. If people should ever guess about the matter, tell them to guess until they are tired of it. Say nothing to them, but if they should happen to guess me, then your oath binds you to clear me. The same is true of your father. I hope what is past has been lorgiven of God, but if you violate your oath to me, you must expect the curse of God upon you. Think of the consequences of doing so. It would not only ruin you, but it would greatly injure me; I should then never be able to do any thing more for you; I have always treated you kindly, and can you have a heart to ruin me? I do believe that you will never break your promise, and never givene any more pain and distress. I have suffered beyond expression already. Don't add anything to it. Tell your father that I cogsider him bound aever to let any mortal know that he has seen me, or spoken to me one word on the subject; for I shall never let it be known that I have seen him if any person should ever ask him whether he did not suspect me, his oath binds him to clear me an once. He must never tell what my business is, or where I live. Tell him to say nothing about money. If you and he will thus fulfil wour promise, you may be sare that I will fulfil mine. Let me charge you before God never to violate your oath and promise.

After you have read this letter to your father, you must burn it immediately.

Ma Ridder Let Committee would here rest their case. They had documentary evidence, but did not see fit to introduce such evidence, unless it were of the nature of a rebutting proof against documentary evidence.

case. They had documentary evidence, but did not see fit to introduce such evidence, unless it were of the nature of a rebutting proof against documentary evidence.

Rev. Mr. Fairchill. Dow arose to make his defence. He made but a few remarks introductory, before introducing histestimony. His defence was grounded upon a conspiracy; and that the chargesalleged against him were utterly false. He wished to show the Council that he had been the object of an unrighteous persecution; that he should orove that there had been a conspiracy to ruin him; that an anonymous letter had been sent to Exeter to two individuals, viz: Rev. Mr. Jewell and to Mr. Burley. There had been also thirty or forty anonymous circulars sent through the Post office here, and he wished to have the circulars read.

Rev. Mr. Phrlips now read the letters and circulars. One of these anonymous letters charged the Rev. Mr. Fairchild with having had criminal congection with the wife of one of his parishioners. It was signed "A Friend to Justice," and requested Rev. Mr. Jewell to obtain the names of the Deacons of the Church over which Mr. Fairchild had the care, and send them to Mr. T. D. Cook, of South Boston. Another letter, directed to Rev. J. A. Burnell, of Exeter, mentityned a report that Mr. Fairchild left his society in South Boston, in consequence of a criminal connection with the wife of Mr. N. D., of South Boston. The printed circular was then read. It was headed "A wolfin sheep's ciothing," and charged him in pretty strong terms with adulterous connection with a member of his church, a Mrs. D. R., and was signed "Epaphrodotus."

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Mr. Fairchild Jeft his society in the second him him him him him

protest which was granted to him:

To THE ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL ABOUT TO BE CONVENED AT EXETER IN RELATION TO THE KEV. J. H. PAIRCHILD.

Whereas, we have reason to believe that Mr. Fairchild, in conducting his defence, may attempt to bring charges or cast imputations upon us, Deacons of Phillips' Church, of which he was formerly pastor, this is to protest against your hearing any such charges or imputations.

Ist, Because we think it irrelevant to the case in hearing, which we understand to relate to charges brought by Rhoda Davidson, with which we do not consider ourselves connected, not having ever conversed with her or the other principal witnesses in the case.

2adly, Because it is manifest injustice to us to hear any such charges or imputations in our ab-

sence, before a body which we had no agency in calling, and before which we have no right to appear.

3dly, Because we are ready and willing to meet in any proper manner, and before any proper tribunal, any such charges or imputations, and to prove the entire falsity of many things reported to have been said upon other points. We have also been informed that a paper has been circulated its signatures among the members of Phillips' Church, professing the belief of the signers (most of whom are ignorant of the evidence in the case) of Mr Fairchild's innocence of the charges, and that a vote passed by Phillips' Church a few weeks since, exoperating us and others from any blame touching Mr. Fairchild's diamission, was passed without a full understanding of the case. Now in relation to said statements we do hereby declare that so far from being true, they are in every essential point, false. The church held two meetings, both of which were unusually well attended as was remarked to the church by the pastor, at the time. The first meetings was continued to nearly or quite II o'clock, P. M., and the second to a late hour. When the rejort was submitted to the church it was signed by all the members of the committee who presented it, (six of the seven members of which being Mr Fairchild's friends and desenders,) and having been given for its discussion, it was unanimously adopted as the opinion of the church.

JOSIAII VINTON, JEREMY DRAKE.

SOUTH BOSTON, July 23, 1844.

N. B.—Not having been permitted to see the pa-

JOSIAH VINTON,
JERRMY DRAKE.

SOUTH BOSTON, July 23, 1844.

N. B.—Not having been permitted to see the paper referred to above, our information of what it contained may be erroneous, but our remarks are made upon the best information we could obtain.

After some discussion upon the above protest, and the impropriety of introducing the names of individuals into this trial who were not present to defend themselves, the council voted to lay the protest upon the table.

Mr. Fairchild said, he was perfectly willing to let the matter of the conspiracy rest upon the anonymous letters and the printed circular which had been read, and if that did not prove that there was a conspiracy against him, he would say nothing more about it. He next read a statement signed by Mr. Joshua Geichell and Mr. Jacob Odin, in relation to what Mrs. Josiah Dunham had said about him. The purport of the statement was that those gentlemen had had an interview with Mr Dunham, and after stating his reasons said that Mr. Fairchild was a rascal and a villain, and that he would leave no stone unturned to hurl him out of the would leave no stone unturned to hurl him out of the pulpit. Mr. Jacob Sherman was called and

in his family on the 12th day of January; that she came the day he engaged, her; he received a letter, part of which he read, dated the 10th January, stating that she might probably be obtained, if they so wished; he went to Boston the 11th, passed the night there; engaged her the morning of the 12th, and wished her to go on to Abington; Rhoda sair she wished to go and see her denuist first, and could not go until the afternoon; in the afternoon soe did go and began to have wages the 13th January; that on the 13th of Feb. she asked Mrs. Chapin to get her something for suppression, as she had not been unwell for three months; Mrs. C. spoke to her subshand and obtained some medicine; again March 1st and 25th she got more medicine; she always obtained it through Mrs. Chapin; Mrs. C. said to her, "Rhoda if you were married I should suspect you and laugh at you;" Rhoda left Dr. Chapin

her, "Rhoda if you were married I should suspect you and laugh at you;" Rhoda left Dr. Chapin the early part of April, and said she was going to learn a trade; the latter part of February she went to Boston and stayed a few days; five days of lost time was marked in his book, but she might not have been gon; all that time; Mrs. C. said Rhoda spoke highly of Mr. Fairchild, and casid the reason she left the family was on account of wages; that she wanted ten and sixpence a week and that Mrs. F. was not willing to give her that unless she did all the work, and she would not do that; Mr. C. then asked if Mrs. F. did not keep two girts; Dr. C. as well as Mrs. C seemed to have the impression from Rhoda that that was the case.

Mr. Fairchild, said he should now introduce as a witness Mrs. Fairchild, and that lady was sworn Mrs. F.'s statements were at some length, and given with great frankness; her manners cahibited an artlessness of mind peculiarly winning, and ther was not a person in the council or the church, but what sympathised deeply with her under the painful situation in which she was placed. Mrs. Fairchild has been at her husband's side during the whole of this trial, and her devotion to him under these trying circumstances, is a most beautiful comment upon the enduring virtue of woman's love. I could not but recollect the beautiful linesupon female fide-lity and trae love in the midst of the storms of affliction and adversity.

"There is a love which born In early days, lives on through silent years,

love. I could not but recoilect the beautifut lines upon female fidelity and true love in the midst of the storms of affliction and adversity.

"There is a love which born In early days, lives on through silent years, Nor ever shines but in the hour of sorrow, When it shows brightest—like the trembling light Of a clear sunbeam, breaking o'er the face of the wild waters in the hours of warfare."

Mrs. Fairchild—sworn. I was at Dr. Chapin's house in Abington, on Friday of last week, 19th July, to ascertain in relation to some dates. I objected to go, at first, being a party interested, but my friends advised me to go. She went in company with Mr Sherman. During an accidental interview with Mrs. Reed of that place, that lady said the felt astonished at hearing what she did about Rhoda, as had come to light, because Rhoda appeared to be a good girl, and attended the prayer meetings there. I saw Mrs. Chapin and asked Dr. Chapin for the date when Rhoda came to live in their family; she said the 12th of January; that she commenced her work on the thirteenth, but that she was engaged on the 12th; that he had a letter from Mrs. Chapin's sis er as to when she could be found in Boston, and the letter was dated the 10th; Dr. Chapin said he went to Boston on the 11th, engaged her to compout on the 12th, and that she commenced work on the 13th; he said the first he knew of the affair was from a letter sent to him asking a number of questions which awakened some suspicions, and led him to look back to the time; he went to his nook and tound on the 13th of February, that Mrs. Chapin had given medicines for suppressions, which was one month from the time she commenced her work; she applied again on the 13th, and again on the 25th of March; these doings led Mrs. Ghapin to say to Rhoda that if she were a married woman she should suspect her of being in the family way, and laughed at her; Mrs. Chapin said Rhoda had spoken of her family in high terms, and she dame to inquire for help. I was pleased with her conversation, and conclu

She told witness that there had been an attachment between herself and agentleman, a Mr. Ellis; stated that he was not a professor of religion, and asked her opinion about marrying a non-professor of religion; witness didn't express much of an opinion upon the matter; Rhoda said that Mr. Twombly had told her that it would be next to

in case of death the house should be held by his heirs; that he did leave on account of sickness, and consequently the house belonged to him, according to the understanding.

The manner in which the attachment was made and by whom, was stated by Mr. F., but the counsel did not seem to think it relevant, as it related to matters of some intricacy, which they had no right to meddle with. At this stage of the proceedings, Rev. Mr. Patten of South Boston, accessor to Tellis, and had sent a note to him; and to see Mr. Ellis, and had sent a note to him; and to see Mr. Ellis wou dreturn to her; she seemed to think that his attachments were such that he critainly would. The winese new were such that he critainly would. The winese new were such that he critainly would. The winese new were such that he critainly would. The winese new went on to state that after Rhoda sent this note she manifested great impatience to see Ellis; dieseed benefit up handsomely every night expecting him to come; went to the door at every bell expecting

went on to state that after Rhoda sent this note she manifested great imparience to see Ellis; diessed berselt up handsomely every night expecting him to come; went to the door at every bell expecting to receive him, and was nightly disappointed, and these disappointments from day to day wrought upon her nervous system, made her peevish and fietful, altered her mind, and the hope sie still entertained still more increased such feelings; she told me at one time that she feared that Mr. Ellis would think that she was not a good girl; I asked her why; she said that en Independence day, 1840, she went with her cousin and her husband, and that her cousin introduced her to a young man; she afterwards lost her husband and cousin in the crowd, and the young man invited her to take a ride with him; she accepted, and they went to Brookline and Brighton, and came home again, and she got out of the vehicle at the same place where she had got in; that when she got to her cousin's she blamed her, and said she would not have had her done so on any account, as the young man did not bear a good character.

Mr. Ellis came to see her on his receiving the acte, and they went into the study together; Bhoda told her the conversation she had had with him, which was in relation to his continuing his attentions, and he said he war paying attention to anotherlady; that if he could leave her honorably he would return to her again. Afterward she had a letter which she said he war paying attention to anotherlady; that if he could leave her honorably he would return to her again. Afterward she had no the substance of the letter was that he had too long continued his addresses to another had to long continued his addresses to another had to long continued his addresses to another had to long the them off. It was evident to the mind of the witness that Mr. Edis had made a great impression upon her mind and worked rouch upon her teelings, and one day she told witness thought hat the hope given by Mr. Ellis to her that if any toing occurred in logy. It told her I did'at think much about it. The reason was, she said, a young gentleman walked home with her, and he examined her head, and told her she had a certain organ more fully developed than he had ever seen in any other femisle; and anmed the particular organ. I told her that if any young man made such a statement to her, either after a short or long acquaintance, he was not what he ought to be. The phrenological name of the organ was amativeness. She asked ne what I thought it meant. I told her I was not willing to tell a young girl what it did mean. I do not think she knew what it meant at that time.

Mr. Fa rehild's testimeny concluded to morrow. I am unable, from the great length of the testimony for the cetence, to give the whole of it today. It will be concluded in to-morrow's paper. The Council had not come to a decision when the cars leit at 9 o'clock this morning.

cars left at 9 o'clock this morning.

EXETTE, July 30, 1844.

The Council, after five deys of most laborious deliberation, closed their labors at half past five o'clock, afternoon, this day, (Tuesday) and returned a verdict. They held an evening session on the previous evening, from 7 to 10 c'clock, and a morning session on Tuesday, from 5 to 7 o'clock, and were from that time constantly engaged in coming to a result up to the time the vote was taken. Their sessions have been private during Monday and Tuesday, and they have been, most of the time, engaged in reviewing testimony and reading documents.

engaged in reviewing testimony and reading documents.

Several new witnesses arrived this morning, but as it was understood that their testimony would be of little importance, and the Council having once decided that the evidence was all in, it was deemed improper, under such circumstances, to open the case again, as no new light was expected.

The result as announced is as follows:

The Council having for three successive days given the most patient attention to the evidence presented before them by the parties concerned, and having also with much and careful attention for nearly two days more, considered that evidence among themselves, and hearing their decision on the facts in the case as tresented to

that evidence among themselver, and hearing their decision on the facts in the case as presented to them, come to the following result, viz:

They consider that Farchild's attempt to prove a compiracy against him has not been successful; that the character of the principal witness in the case, Rhoda Davidson, in plicating Mr. Fairchild as guilty of criminal intercourse with her, has not been so imprached by any thing coming before us as to invalidate substantially her testimony; that other witnesses, and especially his own admissions, pairly contained in a letter to Miss Davidson, aiready published, are such as to give that testimony a strong corroboration; and that, therefore, however painful the duty, and however much the private feelings of the Council would lead them to shrink from it, they yet feel compelled to express heir deep conviction that Mr. Fairchild cannot be mnocent in this matter; and that unless he can usesent a clearer vindication of himself before, some tribunal more competent than ourselves to compel the attendance of witnesses, and fore, some tribunal more competent than curselves compel the attendance of witnesses, and the utterance of all the truth, and till such act be sone, he cought not and so far as our decision goes, does not hold the place of a Minister in the Caurch of Christ.

The foregoing was accepted by the Council, years 19, nays 6. The position taken by those who voted in the negative, I did not understand to be in the aight of a verdict of not guilty, but that the evidence was not clear grouph to earlie them now to get

was not clear enough to enable them now to act, and consequently they voted to disagree with the majority —Boston Mail, July 31.

It is reported in the Boston papers that a bill of incicinneat has been found against Mr. Fairchild by the Grand Jury of Suffolk Courty—and his trad will probably come on before the Municipal Court, when all the truth in this affair will be elected and

STOFFAGE OF THE EXPRESS.—We understand that as the messenger of Pomeroy's Express attempted to take passage yesterday afternoon, on board the western care, he was informed he could enter any except his personal baggage, and consequently he left the care and returned to the office. This prohibition on the part of the company, we understand, is the result of a notice received from the general post effice, informing the company of the intention to levy a fine of \$50 for each time they convey the private Letter Express.

We are informed that the Aubtrn and Rochester Railroad Company have received a similar notice, and that the directors had a meeting yesterday at Canandaigua, to deliberate upon the same. The directors of the Auburn and Rochester Railroad determined not to carry any mailable packages on their road for the expresses—Rechester Adte., July 31.

Valuable Emigrants.—A party of hardy, stout-looking Norwegians, about 90 in number, including wo-seen and children, arrived here on Saturday evening in the Beston cars, and leat this morning for the West. They have just come to this country and are on their way to Wisconsin to settle. They "kept house" in the cars even Sunday, and their appearance and manner attracted the attention of all who saw them. Good luck to them in their enterprize, say we.—Springfield Republican.

their enterprize, say we.—Springfield Republican.

(3)—Two inurders have occurred in Darlington District, South Carolina, during the present month, one on the 12th and the other on the 13th. On the 13th a coroner's inquest was held on the body of Vincent Sims, in Mr. Reynold's Lane, who was murdered by three brothers, Lewis, James and John M Lendon. The facts appear to se as follows:—There had been for some time a misunderstanding existing between the parties, and on the day above mentioned they all met at Daringfon, C. H., where an election was held for major of two battelions. Lewis drew off, his cost, and challwaged Sims to fight, which they did and it is stated Sims got the better of his antisgonist. James M Lendon then attacked Sims, and while they were engaged Lewis stabled Sims with a dirk, and otherwise disaffully test him, causing his death in about an hour. The Midendonis left their Issues the next morning, and neither of them has been taken rate custody. On the evening previous is the above directled occurrence, a murder was committed on the bedy of a Mr. Hazgeline, who resided below Mar's Biod, by his arm slaves, a man and his wife. The woman has been taken